四级 · 2020年07月大学英语四级真题（第1套）

历年真题

满分 710 分 · 时长 125 分钟 · 共 57 题

姓名：_____ 班级：_____ 得分：_____

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本卷答案与讲解
264 172
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一、写作（共 1 小题，每小题 106.5 分，共 106.5 分）

56.（词数 120-180 · 106.5 分）

二、听力（共 25 小题，每小题 7.1 分）

（听力/听写音频请在英速通应用内播放作答）

Questions 1 to 2

1. What were people in parts of Scotland advised to do?

A. Watch the weather forecast.

B. Evacuate the area with the orange alert.

C. Avoid travel on Wednesday.

D. Prepare enough food and drink.

2. What did the head of road policing urge drivers to do?

A. Pay more attention to the roads.
B. Stay at a safer place.
C. Bring more mobile phones.
D. Take a train home.

Questions 3 to 4

3. What is the news report mainly about?

A. There is only one ecosystem in Europe.
B. Romania's wetlands thrive again.
C. The wildlife in Romania isn't well protected.
D. There are 200 species of birds in Romania's wetlands.

4. What did government officials propose to do to protect the endangered fish?

A. Block the waterways.
B. Restore the fishing ban.
C. Use monitoring equipment.
D. Prohibit fishing in the next 10 years.

Questions 5 to 7

5. What happened to Scott a month ago?

A. He had a car accident.
B. He attended his graduation ceremony.
C. He had a heart attack.
D. He gave a performance in the auditorium.

6. What did Scott ask about when he regained consciousness?

A. What happened to him.
B. What date it was.
C. When the graduation ceremony was.
D. Where he was.

7. Why was Scott speechless at the graduation ceremony?

A. He was really touched by his classmates.
B. He didn't know what happened at all.
C. He couldn't remember what to say.
D. His parents wore caps and gowns. four questions. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

Questions 8 to 11

8. What does the woman say is the disadvantage of working from home?

A. Her children's disruption.
B. Quiet atmosphere.
C. A sense of isolation.
D. Longer working hours.

9. What does the man say is counterproductive to getting work done in the library?

A. It doesn't offer coffee.
B. It's too quiet.
C. It doesn't have free Wi-Fi.
D. It lacks the materials he needs.

10. What does the woman like about doing one's work in a café?

A. The sense of being out in the world.
B. The coffee it provides.
C. The coffee table.
D. The comfortable working conditions.

11. What is most annoying for café owners according to the woman?

A. People don't order anything.
B. People bring their laptops and paperwork.
C. People occupy valuable table space in quiet times.
D. People of two occupy a table for six.

Questions 12 to 15

12. What makes the woman think about changing her job?

A. She is not satisfied with the salary.
B. She is not capable of the job.
C. She often works overtime.
D. She's received a job offer from another company.

13. What does the man say about people who keep changing their jobs?

A. They may be considered as less loyal.
B. They won't get the promotion opportunities.
C. They should take more responsibility at work.
D. They will be given hiring priority.

14. What does the woman say would happen even if she got promoted in her current company?

A. She might have to do extra work every day.
B. She might not get a pay rise.
C. She might not get enough vacation.
D. She might not gain more experience.

15. What benefit has the woman gained from changing her jobs frequently?

A. Experience.
B. Confidence.
C. Fortune.
D. Opportunity. questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

Questions 16 to 18

16. What does the speaker say about being alone?

A. It's a horrible feeling.
B. It can be a blessing.
C. It's boring and dangerous.
D. It's the most comfortable state.

17. What does the speaker say helps reduce one's feeling of loneliness?

A. To be active.
B. To meet up with your friends.
C. To travel abroad.
D. To seek advice from others.

18. What is an advantage of spending one's time alone?

A. It provides a chance for people to think deeply.
B. It makes us treasure the time.
C. It enables one to identify true friends.
D. It helps us take care of problems more efficiently.

Questions 19 to 21

19. What do we learn about the speaker's father?

A. He is a harsh person.
B. He is mean to others.
C. He is very demanding in his work.
D. He usually works very late.

20. What does the speaker say about the housing project?

A. He moved out and divorced.
B. He was plagued by drugs and gang violence.
C. He lived there for 20 years.
D. His parents would move into his new house.

21. What do we learn about the speaker as a stock clerk?

A. He was only responsible for unloading food.
B. He had to sign his name on every label.
C. It was a hard and tedious job.
D. He was required to work on Friday night.

Questions 22 to 25

22. By what means did scientists at University College London measure memory loss?

A. By recording the time people spend on TV.
B. By tracking people's living habits.
C. By using memory and fluency tests.
D. By scanning people's brains.

23. What contributed to memory decline in the participants?

A. Watching television for hours.
B. Playing video games.
C. Reading books and magazines.
D. Surfing the Internet.

24. What do the researchers say about their finding concerning the link between TV viewing and Alzheimer's disease?

A. Television viewing may be a potential factor for Alzheimer's disease.
B. Alzheimer's patients tend to watch television more than 3 hours a day.
C. Some research has confirmed the link between them.
D. Television watching is beneficial to Alzheimer's patients.

25. What do the researchers suggest older people do?

A. Watch television no more than 3 hours each day.
B. Balance television viewing with other contrasting activities.
C. Watch some educational TV programs.
D. Take more physical exercise.

三、选词填空（共 10 小题，每小题 3.55 分，共 35.5 分）

A. accessible	B. accounted	C. adaptation
D. appropriately	E. considerable	F. effective
G. ladder	H. misread	I. nomination
J. overlooked	K. promoting	L. senior
M. submission	N. suggesting	O. thankfully

"Science and everyday life cannot and should not be separated." Those were the words uttered by pioneering British scientist Rosalind Franklin, who firmly believed that the pursuit of science should be ___26___ to all. As a woman working in the first half of the 20th century, Franklin's contributions to some of the greatest scientific discoveries of our time including the structure of DNA were sadly ___27___ in her lifetime. More than 60 years after Franklin's death, we are ___28___ living in a different world, where women play an important part in every echelon of our society—not least in science, innovation, higher education and research. UK universities are world leaders when it comes to advancing and ___29___ gender equality. In the past decade, we have seen a ___30___ increase in England in the number of women accepted on to full-time undergraduate degrees in science, technology, engineering and maths (Stem subjects). And in the last academic year, women ___31___ for more than half of all Stem postgraduates at UK universities. Data shows us the ___32___ to success gets harder for women to climb the further up they go. Although women make up the majority of undergraduates in our universities, just under half of academic staff are female. At ___33___ levels, only a quarter of professors are women, and black women make up less than 2% of all female academic staff. There are also stark differences in pay across grades. The gender pay gap based on median salaries across the sector in 2016-2017 was 13.7%, ___34___ there is still some way to go to ensure women are rising through the ranks to higher grade positions and being paid ___35___ .

26. _____ 27. _____ 28. _____ 29. _____ 30. _____

31. _____ 32. _____ 33. _____ 34. _____ 35. _____

四、长篇阅读（共 10 小题，每小题 7.1 分，共 71 分）

36. Cooking benefits people in many ways and enables them to connect with one another. _____

37. Abundant information about cooking is available either online or on TV. _____

38. Young people do less cooking at home than the elderly these days. _____

39. Cooking skills can be improved with practice. _____

40. In the mid-20th century, most families ate dinner at home instead of eating out. _____

41. Even those short of time or money should be encouraged to cook for themselves and their

family. _____

42. Eating food not cooked by ourselves can cause serious consequences. _____

43. To eat well and still save money, people should buy fresh food and cook it themselves. _____

44. We get a fairly large portion of calories from fast food and snacks. _____

45. The popularity of TV led to the popularity of frozen food. _____

五、汉译英（共 1 小题，每小题 106.5 分，共 106.5 分）

57. 在中国,火锅已有2,000多年的历史,最早流行于最寒冷的地区,然后在很多地区盛行,出现了具有地方特色的种类。吃火锅时,家人和朋友围坐在桌边,桌子中间放着热腾腾的火锅。吃火锅时,人们可以根据自己的口味放肉、海鲜、蔬菜和其他配料,自己烹饪。人们可以一边尽情地聊天,一边享受美食。

六、RC1（每小题 14.2 分）

The wallet is heading for extinction. As a day-to-day essential, it will die off with the generation who read print newspapers. The kind of shopping where you hand over notes and count out change in return now happens only in the most minor of our retail encounters, like buying a bar of chocolate or a pint of milk, from a corner shop. At the shops where you spend any real money, that money is increasingly abstracted. And this is more and more true, the higher up the scale you go. At the most cutting-edge retail stores Victoria Beckham on Dover Street, for instance you don't go and stand at any kind of cash register, when you decide to pay. The staff are equipped with iPads to take your payment while you relax on a sofa. Which is nothing more or less than excellent service, if you have the money. But across society, the abstraction of the idea of cash makes me uneasy. Maybe I'm just old-fashioned. But earning money isn't quick or easy for most of us. Isn't it a bit weird that spending it should happen in half a blink( ) of an eye? Doesn't a wallet—that time-honoured Friday-night feeling of pleasing, promising fatness—represent something that matters? But I'll leave the economics to the experts. What bothers me about the death of the wallet is the change it represents in our physical environment. Everything about the look and feel of a wallet—the way the fastenings and materials wear and tear and loosen with age, the plastic and paper and gold and silver, and handwritten phone numbers and printed cinema tickets—is the very opposite of what our world is becoming. The opposite of a wallet is a smartphone or an iPad. The rounded edges, cool glass, smooth and unknowable as a pebble . Instead of digging through pieces of paper and peering into corners, we move our fingers left and right. No more counting out coins. Show your wallet, if you still have one. It may not be here much longer.

46. What is happening to the wallet?

A. It is disappearing.
B. It is being fattened.
C. It is becoming costly.
D. It is changing in style.

47. How are business transactions done in big modern stores?

A. Individually.
B. Electronically.
C. In the abstract.
D. Via cash register.

48. What makes the author feel uncomfortable nowadays?

A. Saving money is becoming a thing of the past.
B. The pleasing Friday-night feeling is fading.
C. Earning money is getting more difficult.
D. Spending money is so fast and easy.

49. Why does the author choose to write about what's happening to the wallet?

A. It represents a change in the modern world.
B. It has something to do with everybody's life.
C. It marks the end of a time-honoured tradition.
D. It is the concern of contemporary economists.

50. What can we infer from the passage about the author?

A. He is resistant to social changes.

B. He is against technological progress.

C. He feels reluctant to part with the traditional wallet.

D. He feels insecure in the ever-changing modern world.

七、RC2（每小题 14.2 分）

It's late in the evening: time to close the book and turn off the computer. You're done for the day. What you may not realize, however, is that the learning process actually continues—in your dreams. It might sound like science fiction, but researchers are increasingly focusing on the relationship between the knowledge and skills our brains absorb during the day and the fragmented, often bizarre imaginings they generate at night. Scientists have found that dreaming about a task we've learned is associated with improved performance in that activity (suggesting that there's some truth to the popular notion that we're "getting" a foreign language once we begin dreaming in it). What's more, researchers are coming to recognize that dreaming is an essential part of understanding, organizing and retaining what we learn. While we sleep, research indicates, the brain replays the patterns of activity it experienced during waking hours, allowing us to enter what one psychologist calls a neural virtual reality. A vivid example of such replay can be seen in a video researchers made recently about sleep disorders. They taught a series of dance moves to a group of patients with conditions like sleepwalking, in which the sleeper engages in the kind of physical movement that does not normally occur during sleep. They then videotaped the subjects as they slept. Lying in bed, eyes closed, one female patient on the tape performs the dance moves she learned earlier. This shows that while our bodies are at rest, our brains are drawing what's important from the information and events we've recently encountered, then integrating that data into the vast store of what we already know. In a 2010 study, researchers at Harvard Medical School reported that college students who dreamed about a computer maze task they had learned showed a 10-fold improvement in their ability to find their way through the maze compared with participants who did not dream about the task. Robert Stickgold, one of the Harvard researchers, suggests that studying right before bedtime or taking a nap following a study session in the afternoon might increase the odds of dreaming about the material. Think about that as your head hits the pillow tonight.

51. What is scientists' finding about dreaming?

A. It involves disconnected weird images.

B. It resembles fragments of science fiction.

C. Dreaming about a learned task betters its performance.

D. Dreaming about things being learned disturbs one's sleep.

52. What happens when one enters a dream state?

A. The body continues to act as if the sleeper were awake.

B. The neural activity of the brain will become intensified.

C. The brain behaves as if it were playing a virtual reality video game.

D. The brain once again experiences the learning activities of the day.

53. What does the brain do while we are sleeping?

A. It systematizes all the data collected during the day.

B. It substitutes old information with new data.

C. It processes and absorbs newly acquired data.

D. It classifies information and places it in different files.

54. What does Robert Stickgold suggest about enhancing learning?

A. Having a little sleep after studying in the day.

B. Staying up late before going to bed.

C. Having a dream about anything.

D. Thinking about the odds of dreaming about the material.

55. What can be inferred about dreaming from the passage?

A. We may enhance our learning through dreaming.

B. Dreaming improves your language ability.

C. All sleepwalkers perform dance moves when they are sleeping.

D. Taking a nap after learning can help you find the way through the maze.

—— 参考答案与逐题解析附于卷末 ——

参考答案

客观题速查表 + 主观题参考范文/译文；逐题解析附后

1. C	2. A	3. B	4. D	5. A	6. B	7. A	8. C	9. B	10. A
11. D	12. A	13. A	14. B	15. A	16. B	17. A	18. D	19. C	20. B
21. C	22. C	23. A	24. A	25. B	26. A	27. J	28. O	29. K	30. E
31. B	32. G	33. L	34. N	35. D	36. D	37. B	38. F	39. O	40. G
41. E	42. J	43. M	44. C	45. H	46. A	47. B	48. D	49. A	50. C
51. C	52. D	53. C	54. A	55. A					

56. The use of translation apps is becoming increasingly popular. Whether traveling abroad, reading foreign
documents, or chatting with friends from other countries, more and more people now reach for their phones
instead of a dictionary. This growing trend deserves a closer look.
On the one hand, these apps bring undeniable convenience, for they can translate a whole page in seconds,
break down language barriers, and allow smooth communication across cultures. On the other hand, an over-
reliance on them may weaken our motivation to learn foreign languages. If we let software do all the work, our
own vocabulary and speaking ability may gradually fade.
In my view, translation apps should be treated as a helpful tool rather than a substitute for real language skills.
While we enjoy their efficiency, we ought to keep practicing and improving ourselves. Only in this way can
technology truly serve us instead of controlling us.

57. In China, hot pot has a history of more than 2,000 years. It first became popular in the coldest regions and then spread to many other areas, giving rise to varieties with distinct local features. When
eating hot pot, family and friends sit around a table, with a steaming hot pot in the middle. They can add meat, seafood, vegetables and other ingredients according to their own tastes, and cook them themselves. Meanwhile, they can chat to their hearts' content while enjoying the food.

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】C
定位题干关键词 'parts of Scotland' → 听到 'advised people in parts of Scotland... to avoid travel on Wednesday' → 同义替换 'avoid travel' 为选项 C
考点：细节定位　同义替换

2. 【答案】A
定位题干关键词 'head of road policing' → 听到 'I would urge drivers to take extra care on the roads' → 同义替换 'take extra care' 为 'pay more attention'
考点：细节定位　同义替换

3. 【答案】B
综合首句 'Romania's wetlands are coming back to life' 及后续恢复细节 → 概括主旨为湿地重现生机 → 对应选项 B
考点：主旨概括

4. 【答案】D
定位题干关键词 'government officials' 和 'endangered fish' → 听到 'proposed to protect... by issuing a fishing ban over the next decade' → 同义替换 'fishing ban over the next decade' 为 'prohibit fishing in the next 10 years'
考点：细节定位　同义替换

5. 【答案】A
定位题干关键词 'a month ago' → 听到 'It was just a month ago... after a car accident' → 直接对应选项 A
考点：细节定位

6. 【答案】B
定位关键句 'asking mom what date it was' → 同义替换 'What date it was' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位与捕捉

7. 【答案】A
定位关键句 'I'm speechless to know that so many people are behind me' → 推理 'so many people are behind me' 即被同学支持感动 → 得出答案
考点：推理判断

8. 【答案】C
定位女士观点 'I find isolation challenging at times' → 同义替换 'a sense of isolation' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位与捕捉

9. 【答案】B
定位男士观点 'I find the library a bit too quiet' → 同义替换 'It's too quiet' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位与捕捉

10. 【答案】A
定位女士观点 'I love the noise, the people, the busyness of the café, the sense of being out in the world' → 同义替换 'The sense of being out in the world' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位与捕捉

11. 【答案】D
定位女士对咖啡馆老板抱怨的描述 → 提取具体行为（两人占六人桌） → 匹配选项D
考点：细节定位　同义替换

12. 【答案】A
定位女士陈述换工作原因 → 提取'skills and abilities deserve a higher salary' → 推断其对薪资不满
考点：细节定位　推理判断

13. 【答案】A
定位男士对频繁换工作者的评价 → 提取'perceive that you lack loyalty' → 匹配选项A
考点：细节定位　同义替换

14. 【答案】B
定位女士关于晋升假设的陈述 → 提取'not guaranteed to get a raise' → 匹配选项B
考点：细节定位　同义替换

15. 【答案】A
定位女士总结换工作收获的陈述 → 提取'gathered a lot of experience' → 匹配选项A
考点：细节定位　同义替换

16. 【答案】B
定位转折词 In contrast → 识别对 being alone 的正面评价 → 得出答案
考点：转折信号词捕捉　细节定位与捕捉

17. 【答案】A
定位建议性语句 The trick is to → 识别具体建议 be active → 得出答案
考点：细节定位与捕捉　建议性信息识别

18. 【答案】D
定位优势描述 allows you to → 识别具体优势 take care of problems more efficiently → 得出答案
考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换识别

19. 【答案】C
定位父亲工作描述 demanded the same of himself → 推断其工作态度 demanding → 得出答案
考点：细节定位与捕捉　推理判断

20. 【答案】B
定位 housing project 描述 → 识别其面临的问题 drugs and gang violence → 得出答案
考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换识别

21. 【答案】C

定位描述工作性质的语句 → 识别同义替换（hard, tedious） → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

22. 【答案】C

定位研究方法描述 → 识别具体测试手段（memory and fluency tests） → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　信息匹配

23. 【答案】A

定位导致记忆衰退的原因 → 识别因果关系（watching television → stress → memory decline） → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　因果推理

24. 【答案】A

定位研究者对电视观看与阿尔茨海默病关系的结论 → 识别限定性表述（may be a risk factor, more research needed） → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　情态强度判断

25. 【答案】B

定位研究人员的建议 → 识别具体建议内容（balanced with other contrasting activities） → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　信息匹配

26. 【答案】A

26 空 定位空格前的主语 'the pursuit of science' 与介词 'to all' → 结合语境 'should be' 表示应然状态 → 识别固定搭配 'be available to all' 表示 ‘对所有人开放’ → 得出答案

27 空 定位空格前的主语 'Franklin's contributions' 与副词 'sadly' → 结合语境 'in her lifetime' 表示在她生前 → 推断贡献未被充分认可 → 识别 'overlooked' 表示 ‘被忽视’ → 得出答案

28 空 定位空格前的主语 'we' 与时间状语 'More than 60 years after Franklin's death' → 结合空格后的 'living' 构成现在进行时 → 识别副词 'still' 表示 ‘仍然’ → 得出答案

29 空 定位空格前的动词 'advancing' 与并列连词 'and' → 空格与 'advancing' 并列，共同描述大学在性别平等方面的角色 → 结合宾语 'gender equality' → 识别 'promoting' 表示 ‘促进’ → 得出答案

30 空 定位空格后的名词 'increase' → 结合语境 'In the past decade' 和 'number of women accepted' → 推断增长是积极的、显著的 → 识别 'significant' 表示 ‘显著的’ → 得出答案

31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（科学追求应如何对待所有人）→ 结合语境（Franklin的信念）→ 选择表示“开放、可及”的形容词

32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（她的贡献在她有生之年被如何对待）→ 结合语境（sadly提示负面）→ 选择表示“忽视、未被认可”的动词过去分词

33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（在什么级别，只有四分之一的教授是女性）→ 结合语境（从本科到教职到教授，层级递进）→ 选择表示“最高级别”的形容词

34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析前后句逻辑关系（前句说薪酬差距存在，后句说仍有路要走）→ 判断为转折或递进关系 → 选择表示“然而、但是”的连词

35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（确保女性获得_____的薪酬）→ 结合语境（薪酬差距、公平）→ 选择表示“公平、平等”的副词

考点：语境选词　固定搭配 available to　近义词辨析　时态与语态　固定搭配　状语从句　逻辑衔接词

27. 【答案】J

26 空 定位空格前的主语 'the pursuit of science' 与介词 'to all' → 结合语境 'should be' 表示应然状态 → 识别固定搭配 'be available to all' 表示‘对所有人开放’ → 得出答案

27 空 定位空格前的主语 'Franklin's contributions' 与副词 'sadly' → 结合语境 'in her lifetime' 表示在她生前 → 推断贡献未被充分认可 → 识别 'overlooked' 表示‘被忽视’ → 得出答案

28 空 定位空格前的主语 'we' 与时间状语 'More than 60 years after Franklin's death' → 结合空格后的 'living' 构成现在进行时 → 识别副词 'still' 表示‘仍然’ → 得出答案

29 空 定位空格前的动词 'advancing' 与并列连词 'and' → 空格与 'advancing' 并列，共同描述大学在性别平等方面的角色 → 结合宾语 'gender equality' → 识别 'promoting' 表示‘促进’ → 得出答案

30 空 定位空格后的名词 'increase' → 结合语境 'In the past decade' 和 'number of women accepted' → 推断增长是积极的、显著的 → 识别 'significant' 表示‘显著的’ → 得出答案

31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（科学追求应如何对待所有人）→ 结合语境（Franklin的信念）→ 选择表示“开放、可及”的形容词

32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（她的贡献在她有生之年被如何对待）→ 结合语境（sadly提示负面）→ 选择表示“忽视、未被认可”的动词过去分词

33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（在什么级别，只有四分之一的教授是女性）→ 结合语境（从本科到教职到教授，层级递进）→ 选择表示“最高级别”的形容词

34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析前后句逻辑关系（前句说薪酬差距存在，后句说仍有路要走）→ 判断为转折或递进关系 → 选择表示“然而、但是”的连词

35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（确保女性获得_____的薪酬）→ 结合语境（薪酬差距、公平）→ 选择表示“公平、平等”的副词

考点：语境选词　固定搭配 available to　近义词辨析　时态与语态　固定搭配　状语从句　逻辑衔接词

28. 【答案】O

26 空 定位空格前的主语 'the pursuit of science' 与介词 'to all' → 结合语境 'should be' 表示应然状态 → 识别固定搭配 'be available to all' 表示‘对所有人开放’ → 得出答案

27 空 定位空格前的主语 'Franklin's contributions' 与副词 'sadly' → 结合语境 'in her lifetime' 表示在她生前 → 推断贡献未被充分认可 → 识别 'overlooked' 表示‘被忽视’ → 得出答案

28 空 定位空格前的主语 'we' 与时间状语 'More than 60 years after Franklin's death' → 结合空格后的 'living' 构成现在进行时 → 识别副词 'still' 表示‘仍然’ → 得出答案

29 空 定位空格前的动词 'advancing' 与并列连词 'and' → 空格与 'advancing' 并列，共同描述大学在性别平等方面的角色 → 结合宾语 'gender equality' → 识别 'promoting' 表示‘促进’ → 得出答案

30 空 定位空格后的名词 'increase' → 结合语境 'In the past decade' 和 'number of women accepted' → 推断增长是积极的、显著的 → 识别 'significant' 表示‘显著的’ → 得出答案

31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（科学追求应如何对待所有人）→ 结合语境（Franklin的信念）→ 选择表示“开放、可及”的形容词

32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（她的贡献在她有生之年被如何对待）→ 结合语境（sadly提示负面）→ 选择表示“忽视、未被认可”的动词过去分词

33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（在什么级别，只有四分之一的教授是女性）→ 结合语境（从本科到教职到教授，层级递进）→ 选择表示“最高级别”的形容词

34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析前后句逻辑关系（前句说薪酬差距存在，后句说仍有路要走）→ 判断为转折或递进关系 → 选择表示“然而、但是”的连词

35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（确保女性获得_____的薪酬）→ 结合语境（薪酬差距、公平）→ 选择表示“公平、平等”的副词

考点：语境选词　固定搭配 available to　近义词辨析　时态与语态　固定搭配　状语从句　逻辑衔接词

29. 【答案】K

26 空 定位空格前的主语 'the pursuit of science' 与介词 'to all' → 结合语境 'should be' 表示应然状态 → 识别固定搭配 'be available to all' 表示‘对所有人开放’ → 得出答案

27 空 定位空格前的主语 'Franklin's contributions' 与副词 'sadly' → 结合语境 'in her lifetime' 表示在她生前 → 推断贡献未被充分认可 → 识别 'overlooked' 表示‘被忽视’ → 得出答案

28 空 定位空格前的主语 'we' 与时间状语 'More than 60 years after Franklin's death' → 结合空格后的 'living' 构成现在进行时 → 识别副词 'still' 表示‘仍然’ → 得出答案

29 空 定位空格前的动词 'advancing' 与并列连词 'and' → 空格与 'advancing' 并列，共同描述大学在性别平等方面的角色 → 结合宾语 'gender equality' → 识别 'promoting' 表示‘促进’ → 得出答案

30 空 定位空格后的名词 'increase' → 结合语境 'In the past decade' 和 'number of women accepted' → 推断增长是积极的、显著的 → 识别 'significant' 表示‘显著的’ → 得出答案

31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（科学追求应如何对待所有人）→ 结合语境（Franklin的信念）→ 选择表示“开放、可及”的形容词

32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（她的贡献在她有生之年被如何对待）→ 结合语境（sadly提示负面）→ 选择表示“忽视、未被认可”的动词过去分词

33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（在什么级别，只有四分之一的教授是女性）→ 结合语境（从本科到教职到教授，层级递进）→ 选择表示“最高级别”的形容词

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35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（确保女性获得_____的薪酬）→ 结合语境（薪酬差距、公平）→ 选择表示“公平、平等”的副词

考点：语境选词　固定搭配 available to　近义词辨析　时态与语态　固定搭配　状语从句　逻辑衔接词

30. 【答案】E

26 空 定位空格前的主语 'the pursuit of science' 与介词 'to all' → 结合语境 'should be' 表示应然状态 → 识别固定搭配 'be available to all' 表示‘对所有人开放’ → 得出答案

27 空 定位空格前的主语 'Franklin's contributions' 与副词 'sadly' → 结合语境 'in her lifetime' 表示在她生前 → 推断贡献未被充分认可 → 识别 'overlooked' 表示‘被忽视’ → 得出答案

28 空 定位空格前的主语 'we' 与时间状语 'More than 60 years after Franklin's death' → 结合空格后的 'living' 构成现在进行时 → 识别副词 'still' 表示‘仍然’ → 得出答案

29 空 定位空格前的动词 'advancing' 与并列连词 'and' → 空格与 'advancing' 并列，共同描述大学在性别平等方面的角色 → 结合宾语 'gender equality' → 识别 'promoting' 表示‘促进’ → 得出答案

30 空 定位空格后的名词 'increase' → 结合语境 'In the past decade' 和 'number of women accepted' → 推断增长是积极的、显著的 → 识别 'significant' 表示‘显著的’ → 得出答案

31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（科学追求应如何对待所有人）→ 结合语境（Franklin的信念）→ 选择表示“开放、可及”的形容词

32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（她的贡献在她有生之年被如何对待）→ 结合语境（sadly提示负面）→ 选择表示“忽视、未被认可”的动词过去分词

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考点：语境选词　固定搭配 available to　近义词辨析　时态与语态　固定搭配　状语从句　逻辑衔接词

31. 【答案】B

26 空 定位空格前的主语 'the pursuit of science' 与介词 'to all' → 结合语境 'should be' 表示应然状态 → 识别固定搭配 'be available to all' 表示‘对所有人开放’ → 得出答案

27 空 定位空格前的主语 'Franklin's contributions' 与副词 'sadly' → 结合语境 'in her lifetime' 表示在她生前 → 推断贡献未被充分认可 → 识别 'overlooked' 表示‘被忽视’ → 得出答案

28 空 定位空格前的主语 'we' 与时间状语 'More than 60 years after Franklin's death' → 结合空格后的 'living' 构成现在进行时 → 识别副词 'still' 表示‘仍然’ → 得出答案

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30 空 定位空格后的名词 'increase' → 结合语境 'In the past decade' 和 'number of women accepted' → 推断增长是积极的、显著的 → 识别 'significant' 表示‘显著的’ → 得出答案

31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（科学追求应如何对待所有人）→ 结合语境（Franklin的信念）→ 选择表示“开放、可及”的形容词

32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（她的贡献在她有生之年被如何对待）→ 结合语境（sadly提示负面）→ 选择表示“忽视、未被认可”的动词过去分词

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考点：语境选词　固定搭配 available to　近义词辨析　时态与语态　固定搭配　状语从句　逻辑衔接词

32. 【答案】G

26 空 定位空格前的主语 'the pursuit of science' 与介词 'to all' → 结合语境 'should be' 表示应然状态 → 识别固定搭配 'be available to all' 表示‘对所有人开放’ → 得出答案

27 空 定位空格前的主语 'Franklin's contributions' 与副词 'sadly' → 结合语境 'in her lifetime' 表示在她生前 → 推断贡献未被充分认可 → 识别 'overlooked' 表示‘被忽视’ → 得出答案

28 空 定位空格前的主语 'we' 与时间状语 'More than 60 years after Franklin's death' → 结合空格后的 'living' 构成现在进行时 → 识别副词 'still' 表示‘仍然’ → 得出答案

29 空 定位空格前的动词 'advancing' 与并列连词 'and' → 空格与 'advancing' 并列，共同描述大学在性别平等方面的角色 → 结合宾语 'gender equality' → 识别 'promoting' 表示‘促进’ → 得出答案

30 空 定位空格后的名词 'increase' → 结合语境 'In the past decade' 和 'number of women accepted' → 推断增长是积极的、显著的 → 识别 'significant' 表示‘显著的’ → 得出答案

31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（科学追求应如何对待所有人）→ 结合语境（Franklin的信念）→ 选择表示“开放、可及”的形容词

32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（她的贡献在她有生之年被如何对待）→ 结合语境（sadly提示负面）→ 选择表示“忽视、未被认可”的动词过去分词

33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（在什么级别，只有四分之一的教授是女性）→ 结合语境（从本科到教职到教授，层级递进）→ 选择表示“最高级别”的形容词

34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析前后句逻辑关系（前句说薪酬差距存在，后句说仍有路要走）→ 判断为转折或递进关系 → 选择表示“然而、但是”的连词

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考点：语境选词　固定搭配 available to　近义词辨析　时态与语态　固定搭配　状语从句　逻辑衔接词

33. 【答案】L

26 空 定位空格前的主语 'the pursuit of science' 与介词 'to all' → 结合语境 'should be' 表示应然状态 → 识别固定搭配 'be available to all' 表示‘对所有人开放’ → 得出答案

27 空 定位空格前的主语 'Franklin's contributions' 与副词 'sadly' → 结合语境 'in her lifetime' 表示在她生前 → 推断贡献未被充分认可 → 识别 'overlooked' 表示‘被忽视’ → 得出答案

28 空 定位空格前的主语 'we' 与时间状语 'More than 60 years after Franklin's death' → 结合空格后的 'living' 构成现在进行时 → 识别副词 'still' 表示‘仍然’ → 得出答案

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31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（科学追求应如何对待所有人）→ 结合语境（Franklin的信念）→ 选择表示“开放、可及”的形容词

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34. 【答案】N

26 空 定位空格前的主语 'the pursuit of science' 与介词 'to all' → 结合语境 'should be' 表示应然状态 → 识别固定搭配 'be available to all' 表示‘对所有人开放’ → 得出答案

27 空 定位空格前的主语 'Franklin's contributions' 与副词 'sadly' → 结合语境 'in her lifetime' 表示在她生前 → 推断贡献未被充分认可 → 识别 'overlooked' 表示‘被忽视’ → 得出答案

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32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（她的贡献在她有生之年被如何对待）→ 结合语境（sadly提示负面）→ 选择表示“忽视、未被认可”的动词过去分词

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35. 【答案】D

26 空 定位空格前的主语 'the pursuit of science' 与介词 'to all' → 结合语境 'should be' 表示应然状态 → 识别固定搭配 'be available to all' 表示‘对所有人开放’ → 得出答案

27 空 定位空格前的主语 'Franklin's contributions' 与副词 'sadly' → 结合语境 'in her lifetime' 表示在她生前 → 推断贡献未被充分认可 → 识别 'overlooked' 表示‘被忽视’ → 得出答案

28 空 定位空格前的主语 'we' 与时间状语 'More than 60 years after Franklin's death' → 结合空格后的 'living' 构成现在进行时 → 识别副词 'still' 表示‘仍然’ → 得出答案

29 空 定位空格前的动词 'advancing' 与并列连词 'and' → 空格与 'advancing' 并列，共同描述大学在性别平等方面的角色 → 结合宾语 'gender equality' → 识别 'promoting' 表示‘促进’ → 得出答案

30 空 定位空格后的名词 'increase' → 结合语境 'In the past decade' 和 'number of women accepted' → 推断增长是积极的、显著的 → 识别 'significant' 表示‘显著的’ → 得出答案

31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（科学追求应如何对待所有人）→ 结合语境（Franklin的信念）→ 选择表示“开放、可及”的形容词

32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（她的贡献在她有生之年被如何对待）→ 结合语境（sadly提示负面）→ 选择表示“忽视、未被认可”的动词过去分词

33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（在什么级别，只有四分之一的教授是女性）→ 结合语境（从本科到教职到教授，层级递进）→ 选择表示“最高级别”的形容词

34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析前后句逻辑关系（前句说薪酬差距存在，后句说仍有路要走）→ 判断为转折或递进关系 → 选择表示“然而、但是”的连词

35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（确保女性获得_____的薪酬）→ 结合语境（薪酬差距、公平）→ 选择表示“公平、平等”的副词

考点：语境选词　固定搭配 available to　近义词辨析　时态与语态　固定搭配　状语从句　逻辑衔接词

36. 【答案】D

36. 定位题干关键词 'connect with one another' → 在段落[D]中找到 'connects us to other humans' 的同义表达 → 确认段落[D]为答案

37. 定位题干关键词 'abundant information' 和 'online or on TV' → 在段落[B]中找到 'plenty of recipes, how-to videos and cooking classes available to anyone who has a computer, smartphone or television' → 确认段落[B]为答案

38. 题干涉及'年轻人与老年人烹饪频率对比' → 通读全文，未发现任何关于年龄群体烹饪习惯的对比信息 → 判断该信息在语篇中无依据

39. 题干涉及'烹饪技能可通过练习提高' → 通读全文，未发现任何关于烹饪技能提升或练习的直接或间接论述 → 判断该信息在语篇中无依据

40. 题干涉及'20世纪中叶，大多数家庭在家吃晚餐' → 通读全文，未发现任何关于20世纪中叶或历史时期家庭用餐习惯的对比信息 → 判断该信息在语篇中无依据

41. 定位题干关键词 'short of time or money' → 在段落E中找到同义表达 'lacking time or memory' → 确认段落E为答案

42. 定位题干核心 'serious consequences' → 在段落D中找到 'harmful' 作为后果描述 → 推断 'outsource' 指代 'not cooked by ourselves' → 确认段落D为答案

43. 定位题干核心 'eat well and still save money' → 在语篇中未找到直接对应信息 → 判断该观点为无中生有 → 确认无段落匹配

44. 定位题干关键词 'calories from fast food and snacks' → 在段落C中找到 '25% of our daily calories from snacks' 及 'fast food once a week' → 确认段落C为答案

45. 定位题干核心 'popularity of TV led to... frozen food' → 在语篇中未找到电视与冷冻食品流行之间的因果关系 → 判断该观点为无中生有 → 确认无段落匹配

考点：细节定位 同义替换 信息匹配 推理判断 信息缺失 指代推断 无中生有识别 数据捕捉 因果关系验证

37. 【答案】B

36. 定位题干关键词 'connect with one another' → 在段落[D]中找到 'connects us to other humans' 的同义表达 → 确认段落[D]为答案

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考点：细节定位 同义替换 信息匹配 推理判断 信息缺失 指代推断 无中生有识别 数据捕捉 因果关系验证

38. 【答案】F

36. 定位题干关键词 'connect with one another' → 在段落[D]中找到 'connects us to other humans' 的同义表达 → 确认段落[D]为答案

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43. 定位题干核心 'eat well and still save money' → 在语篇中未找到直接对应信息 → 判断该观点为无中生有 → 确认无段落匹配

44. 定位题干关键词 'calories from fast food and snacks' → 在段落C中找到 '25% of our daily calories from snacks' 及 'fast food once a week' → 确认段落C为答案

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考点：细节定位　同义替换　信息匹配　推理判断　信息缺失　指代推断　无中生有识别　数据捕捉　因果关系验证

39. 【答案】O

36. 定位题干关键词 'connect with one another' → 在段落[D]中找到 'connects us to other humans' 的同义表达 → 确认段落[D]为答案

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考点：细节定位　同义替换　信息匹配　推理判断　信息缺失　指代推断　无中生有识别　数据捕捉　因果关系验证

40. 【答案】G

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43. 定位题干核心 'eat well and still save money' → 在语篇中未找到直接对应信息 → 判断该观点为无中生有 → 确

认无段落匹配
44. 定位题干关键词 'calories from fast food and snacks' → 在段落C中找到 '25% of our daily calories from snacks' 及 'fast food once a week' → 确认段落C为答案
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41. 【答案】E
36. 定位题干关键词 'connect with one another' → 在段落[D]中找到 'connects us to other humans' 的同义表达 → 确认段落[D]为答案
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38. 题干涉及'年轻人与老年人烹饪频率对比' → 通读全文，未发现任何关于年龄群体烹饪习惯的对比信息 → 判断该信息在语篇中无依据
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42. 【答案】J
36. 定位题干关键词 'connect with one another' → 在段落[D]中找到 'connects us to other humans' 的同义表达 → 确认段落[D]为答案
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考点：细节定位　同义替换　信息匹配　推理判断　信息缺失　指代推断　无中生有识别　数据捕捉　因果关系验证

43. 【答案】M

36. 定位题干关键词 'connect with one another' → 在段落[D]中找到 'connects us to other humans' 的同义表达 → 确认段落[D]为答案
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43. 定位题干核心 'eat well and still save money' → 在语篇中未找到直接对应信息 → 判断该观点为无中生有 → 确认无段落匹配
44. 定位题干关键词 'calories from fast food and snacks' → 在段落C中找到 '25% of our daily calories from snacks' 及 'fast food once a week' → 确认段落C为答案
45. 定位题干核心 'popularity of TV led to... frozen food' → 在语篇中未找到电视与冷冻食品流行之间的因果关系 → 判断该观点为无中生有 → 确认无段落匹配

考点：细节定位　同义替换　信息匹配　推理判断　信息缺失　指代推断　无中生有识别　数据捕捉　因果关系验证

44. 【答案】C

36. 定位题干关键词 'connect with one another' → 在段落[D]中找到 'connects us to other humans' 的同义表达 → 确认段落[D]为答案
37. 定位题干关键词 'abundant information' 和 'online or on TV' → 在段落[B]中找到 'plenty of recipes, how-to videos and cooking classes available to anyone who has a computer, smartphone or television' → 确认段落[B]为答案
38. 题干涉及'年轻人与老年人烹饪频率对比' → 通读全文，未发现任何关于年龄群体烹饪习惯的对比信息 → 判断该信息在语篇中无依据
39. 题干涉及'烹饪技能可通过练习提高' → 通读全文，未发现任何关于烹饪技能提升或练习的直接或间接论述 → 判断该信息在语篇中无依据
40. 题干涉及'20世纪中叶，大多数家庭在家吃晚餐' → 通读全文，未发现任何关于20世纪中叶或历史时期家庭用餐习

惯的对比信息 → 判断该信息在语篇中无依据
41. 定位题干关键词 'short of time or money' → 在段落E中找到同义表达 'lacking time or memory' → 确认段落E为答案
42. 定位题干核心 'serious consequences' → 在段落D中找到 'harmful' 作为后果描述 → 推断 'outsource' 指代 'not cooked by ourselves' → 确认段落D为答案
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考点：细节定位　同义替换　信息匹配　推理判断　信息缺失　指代推断　无中生有识别　数据捕捉　因果关系验证

45. 【答案】H
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考点：细节定位　同义替换　信息匹配　推理判断　信息缺失　指代推断　无中生有识别　数据捕捉　因果关系验证

46. 【答案】A
定位首句核心观点 → 同义替换 heading for extinction → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

47. 【答案】B
定位'cutting-edge retail stores'相关描述 → 提取'equipped with iPads to take your payment' → 同义替换为 electronically → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

48. 【答案】D

定位作者表达不安的句子 → 提取'abstraction of the idea of cash makes me uneasy'及后续解释 → 同义替换为 spending money is so fast and easy → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断

49. 【答案】A

通篇把握作者论述核心 → 提取'What bothers me... is the change it represents in our physical environment' → 归纳为钱包代表了现代世界的变化 → 得出答案

考点：主旨大意　篇章结构

50. 【答案】C

综合作者对钱包消亡的怀念、对现金抽象化的不安、以及对物理环境变化的担忧 → 推断作者对传统钱包的留恋态度 → 得出答案

考点：推理判断　观点态度

51. 【答案】C

定位关键词 'scientists' finding' → 定位到 'Scientists have found that...' → 同义替换 'improved performance' 为 'betters its performance' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

52. 【答案】D

定位题干 'enters a dream state' → 对应原文 'While we sleep... allowing us to enter...' → 定位到 'the brain replays the patterns of activity it experienced during waking hours' → 同义替换为 'experiences the learning activities' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　指代与同义替换

53. 【答案】C

定位题干 'brain do while we are sleeping' → 对应原文 'while our bodies are at rest, our brains are...' → 定位到 'drawing what's important... then integrating that data into the vast store...' → 同义替换为 'processes and absorbs newly acquired data' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

54. 【答案】A

定位人名 'Robert Stickgold' → 定位到其建议 'studying right before bedtime or taking a nap following a study session...' → 同义替换 'taking a nap' 为 'Having a little sleep' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

55. 【答案】A

综合全文主旨（做梦与学习的关系）→ 定位到核心发现 'dreaming about a task... is associated with improved performance' 及 'dreaming is an essential part of understanding, organizing and retaining what we learn' → 推断出做梦有助于增强学习 → 得出答案

考点：主旨推断　综合信息

56. 【答案】The use of translation apps is becoming…

围绕翻译软件的使用展开论述，需构建清晰的篇章结构（引言-主体-结论），并运用多样化的句式和恰当的词汇进行表达。

考点：谋篇布局　句式变化与复杂句构建　语境选词

57. 【答案】In China, hot pot has a history of more than…

将中文描述性段落转换为英文时，需运用多种句式（如简单句、并列句、状语从句）和固定搭配来准确、流畅地表达历史、习俗和活动细节。

考点：has a history of over 2,000 years　be popular in　take on local characteristics　sit around the table　according to one's taste　cook by oneself　chat heartily while enjoying